

## CERTIFICATION REPORT

**The certification of the absorbed energy (low energy) of  
Charpy V-notch reference test pieces for tests at 20 °C:  
ERM<sup>®</sup>-FA013bx**



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#### Abstract

This certification report describes the processing and characterisation of ERM®-FA013bx, a batch of Charpy V-notch certified reference test pieces certified for the absorbed energy (KV). Sets of five of these test pieces are used for the verification of pendulum impact test machines according to ISO 148-2 (Metallic materials - Charpy pendulum impact test – Part 2: Verification of testing machines). The absorbed energy (KV) is operationally defined and refers to the impact energy required to break a V-notched test piece of standardised dimensions, as defined in ISO 148-1. The certified value of ERM-FA013bx is made traceable to the SI, via the SI-traceable certified value of the master batch ERM®-FA013ba, by testing samples pieces of ERM-FA013bx and ERM-FA013ba under repeatability conditions on an impact pendulum verified and calibrated with SI-traceably calibrated tools. The certified value is valid only for strikers with a 2 mm tip radius. The certified value is valid at  $(20 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ .

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ERM<sup>®</sup>-FA013bx**

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## Summary

This certification report describes the processing and characterisation of ERM®-FA013bx, a batch of Charpy V-notch certified reference test pieces certified for the absorbed energy (*KV*). Sets of five of these test pieces are used for the verification of pendulum impact test machines according to ISO 148-2 (Metallic materials - Charpy pendulum impact test – Part 2: Verification of testing machines [1]).

The absorbed energy (*KV*) is operationally defined and refers to the impact energy required to break a V-notched test piece of standardised dimensions, as defined in ISO 148-1 [2]. The certified value of ERM-FA013bx is made traceable to the SI, via the SI-traceable certified value of the master batch ERM®-FA013ba, by testing samples pieces of ERM-FA013bx and ERM-FA013ba under repeatability conditions on an impact pendulum verified and calibrated with SI-traceably calibrated tools. The certified value is valid only for strikers with a 2 mm tip radius. The certified value is valid at  $(20 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}$ .

The certified value for *KV* and the associated expanded uncertainty ( $k = 2$  corresponding to a confidence level of about 95 %) calculated for the mean of a set of five test pieces, are:

Steel Charpy V-notch test pieces		
	Certified value <sup>2)</sup> [J]	Uncertainty <sup>3)</sup> [J]
Absorbed energy ( <i>KV</i> ) <sup>1)</sup>	19.7	0.8
<p>1) The absorbed energy (<i>KV</i>) is an operationally-defined measurand. <i>KV</i> is the impact energy required to break a V-notched test piece of standardised dimensions, as defined in ISO 148-1. The certified value is valid only for strikers with a 2 mm tip radius, and in the temperature range of <math>(20 \pm 2) ^\circ\text{C}</math>.</p> <p>2) Certified values are values that fulfil the highest standards of accuracy. The certified value of ERM-FA013bx and its uncertainty are traceable to the International System of Units (SI), via the master batch ERM-FA013ba of a similar nominal absorbed energy by testing test pieces of ERM-FA013bx and ERM-FA013ba under repeatability conditions on an impact pendulum verified and calibrated with SI-traceably calibrated tools.</p> <p>3) Estimated expanded uncertainty of the mean <i>KV</i> of the 5 test pieces (delivered as 1 set), with a coverage factor <math>k = 2</math>, corresponding to a level of confidence of about 95 %, as defined in ISO/IEC Guide 98-3, Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995). The number of degrees of freedom of the certified uncertainty is <math>\nu_{\text{RM}} = 58</math>.</p>		



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## Glossary

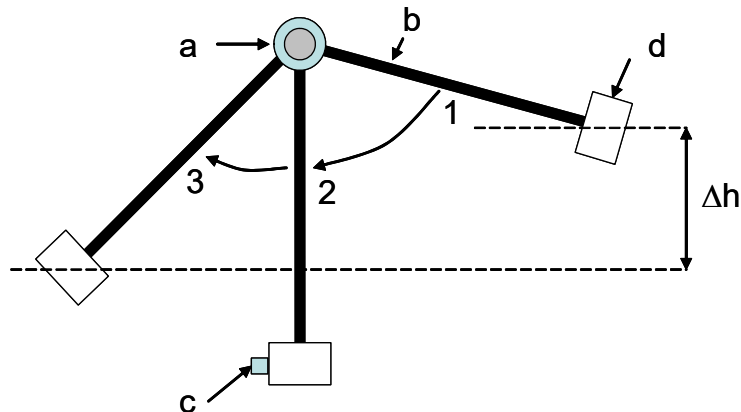
AISI	American Iron and Steel Institute
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BCR	Community Bureau of Reference
BELAC	Belgian accreditation body
CRM	Certified Reference Material
EC	European Commission
ERM®	European Reference Material
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IMB	International Master Batch
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JRC	Joint Research Centre
$k$	Coverage factor
$KV$	Absorbed energy = energy required to break a V-notched test piece of defined shape and dimensions when tested with a pendulum impact testing machine
$KV_{CRM}$	Certified $KV$ value of a set of 5 reference test pieces from the Secondary Batch
$KV_{MB}$	Certified $KV$ value of the Master Batch test pieces
LNE	Laboratoire national de métrologie et d'essais
MB	Master Batch
$n_{MB}$	Number of test pieces of the Master Batch tested during certification of the Secondary Batch
$n_{SB}$	Number of test pieces of the Secondary Batch tested for certification
$RSD$	Relative standard deviation
$s$	Standard deviation
SB	Secondary Batch
$s_h$	Standard deviation of the results of the test pieces tested to assess the homogeneity of the Secondary Batch
$s_{MB}$	Standard deviation of the $n_{MB}$ results of the test pieces of the Master Batch tested for the certification of the Secondary Batch
$s_{SB}$	Standard deviation of the $n_{SB}$ results of the test pieces tested for the characterisation of the Secondary Batch
$u_{CRM}$	Combined standard uncertainty of $KV_{CRM}$
$U_{CRM}$	Expanded uncertainty ( $k = 2$ , confidence level of about 95 %) of $KV_{CRM}$
$u_{char}$	Standard uncertainty of the result of the characterisation tests
$u_{char,rel}$	Relative standard uncertainty of the result of the characterisation tests
$u_h$	Contribution to uncertainty from homogeneity
$u_i$	Value of uncertainty from contribution $i$
$u_{MB}$	Standard uncertainty of $KV_{MB}$
$u_{MB,rel}$	Relative standard uncertainty of $KV_{MB}$
$\bar{X}_{MB}$	Mean $KV$ value of the $n_{MB}$ measurements on test pieces of the Master Batch tested when characterising the Secondary Batch
$\bar{X}_{SB}$	Mean $KV$ value of the $n_{SB}$ results of the test pieces tested for the characterisation of the Secondary Batch
$\Delta h$	difference between the height of the centre of gravity of the pendulum prior to release and at the end of the half-swing during which the test piece is broken
$\nu_i$	Degrees of freedom for uncertainty component $i$
$\nu_{CRM}$	Effective number of degrees of freedom associated with the uncertainty of the certified value



# 1 Introduction

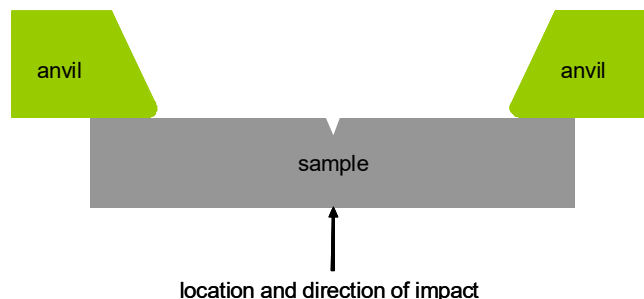
## 1.1 The Charpy pendulum impact test

The Charpy pendulum impact test is designed to assess the resistance of a material to shock loading. The test, which consists of breaking a notched test piece of the test material using a hammer rotating around a fixed horizontal axis, is schematically presented in Figure 1.



*Figure 1: Schematic presentation of the Charpy pendulum impact test, showing a: the horizontal rotation axis of the pendulum, b: the stiff shaft on to which is fixed d: the hammer. The hammer is released from a well-defined height (position 1). When the hammer has reached maximum kinetic energy (shaft in vertical position 2), the hammer strikes c: the test piece, which is positioned on a support and against the pendulum anvils (not shown). The height reached by the hammer after having broken the test piece (position 3) is recorded. The difference in height between position 1 and 3 ( $\Delta h$ ) corresponds with a difference in potential energy, and is a measure of the energy required to break the test piece.*

The energy absorbed by the test piece is very dependent on the impact pendulum construction and its dynamic behaviour. Methods to verify the performance of an impact pendulum require the use of reference test pieces as described in ISO and other international standards [1, 3]. The reference test pieces dealt with in this report comply with a V-notched test piece shape of well-defined geometry [1], schematically shown in Figure 2.



*Figure 2: Schematic drawing of a V-notched Charpy test piece (top-view), indicating the place and direction of impact and the position of the anvils.*

## 1.2 The certification concept of Master Batch and Secondary Batch

### 1.2.1 Difference between Master and Secondary Batches

The BCR reports by Marchandise et al. [4] and Varma [5] provide details of the certification of BCR “Master Batches” (MB) of Charpy V-notch certified reference test pieces. The certified value of a Master Batch is obtained using an international laboratory intercomparison.

This report describes the production of a “Secondary Batch” (SB) of Charpy V-notch certified reference test pieces at the Directorate F – Health, Consumers and Reference Materials of the European Commission's (EC) Joint Research Centre (JRC). The work was performed in accordance with procedures described in the BCR reports [4] and [5]. The certification of a SB is based on the comparison of a set of SB test pieces with a set of test pieces from the corresponding MB under repeatability conditions on a single pendulum.

The BCR reports [4] and [5] were published in 1991 and 1999, respectively. Since 2000, the calculation of the certified value and the estimation of its uncertainty have been updated to an approach compliant with the ISO/IEC Guide to the Expression of Uncertainty in Measurement [6]. This revised approach was developed and presented by Ingelbrecht et al. [7, 8], and is summarised below.

### 1.2.2 Certification of a Secondary Batch of Charpy V-notch test pieces

The certified absorbed energy of a SB of Charpy V-notch reference test pieces ( $KV_{CRM}$ ) is calculated from the mean  $KV$ -value of a set of SB-test pieces ( $\bar{X}_{SB}$ ) tested on a single pendulum. This value  $\bar{X}_{SB}$  has to be corrected for the bias of this particular pendulum. The bias of the pendulum at the moment of testing the test pieces of the SB, is estimated by comparing the mean  $KV$ -value of a number of test pieces of the MB ( $\bar{X}_{MB}$ ), tested together with the SB test pieces under repeatability conditions, with the certified value of the MB ( $KV_{MB}$ ).  $KV_{CRM}$  is then calculated as follows [8]:

$$KV_{CRM} = \left[ \frac{KV_{MB}}{\bar{X}_{MB}} \cdot \bar{X}_{SB} \right] \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

For this approach to be reliable, the pendulum used for the tests on MB and SB in repeatability conditions, must be well performing. In other words, the ratio  $\frac{KV_{MB}}{\bar{X}_{MB}}$  must be close to 1. Procedures at the JRC allow a difference of 5 % ( $KV_{MB} \geq 40$  J) or 2 J ( $KV_{MB} < 40$  J) between  $KV_{MB}$  and  $\bar{X}_{MB}$ , corresponding with the level of bias allowed for reference pendulums specified in ISO 148-3 [9].

Also, for reasons of commutability, a comparable response of the pendulum to the MB and SB test pieces is required. This is the reason why MB and SB test pieces are made from steel with a closely-matched chemical composition. Moreover, it is checked that the ratio  $\frac{KV_{CRM}}{KV_{MB}}$  is close to 1. Procedures at the JRC allow a difference of 20 % ( $KV_{MB} \geq 40$  J) or 10 J ( $KV_{MB} < 40$  J) between  $KV_{CRM}$  and  $KV_{MB}$  to ensure that the MB and SB test pieces have a comparable interaction with the pendulum.

### 1.2.3 Uncertainty of the certified value of a Secondary Batch of Charpy V-notch test pieces

The uncertainty of the certified value of the SB is a combination of the uncertainties of the right-hand side factors in Eq. 1. It is clear that the MB-SB approach necessarily results in a larger uncertainty of the certified value of SB in comparison with the MB. The additional uncertainty depends on the uncertainty of the ratio  $\bar{X}_{MB}/\bar{X}_{SB}$ . The full measurement uncertainty of the values  $\bar{X}_{MB}$  and  $\bar{X}_{SB}$  is relatively large. However, when all conditions mentioned above (repeatability conditions, pendulum performance, and commutability between Secondary and Master Batch) are fulfilled, then the uncertainties of the values  $\bar{X}_{MB}$  and  $\bar{X}_{SB}$  have several contributions in common, in particular the uncertainty due to the bias of the pendulum. These shared uncertainty components do not contribute to the uncertainty of the ratio  $\bar{X}_{MB}/\bar{X}_{SB}$ , and only the standard deviations of the SB and MB results in the MB-SB comparison test need to be taken into account (see also Section 6.3). Thus, the MB-SB comparison approach can produce a value for the uncertainty of  $KV_{CRM}$  that is sufficiently small to meet the requirements of the intended use of the certified reference material (CRM).

## 2 Participants

The processing of the SB (ERM-FA013bx) test pieces was carried out by the Institut für Eignungsprüfung GmbH (IfEP), using AISI4340/1.6565 steel delivered by Tata Steel International Germany GmbH. The MB test pieces (ERM-FA013ba) used in the characterisation of the SB were provided by the JRC, Directorate F (Health, Consumers and Reference Materials), Geel (BE). The homogeneity of the SB was evaluated based on data obtained at IfEP using a pendulum verified according to the criteria imposed by ISO 148-2 [1]. Characterisation of the SB was carried out at JRC using a pendulum verified according to the criteria imposed by ISO 148-2 [1]. The tests performed were within the scope of an ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation (BELAC 268-Test).

Data evaluation was performed at JRC. The certification project performed was within the scope of the accreditation for the production of certified reference materials (BELAC 268-RM).

## 3 Processing

The ERM-FA013bx test pieces were prepared from bars of AISI4340/1.6565 steel produced by Tata Steel International Germany GmbH. Machining of the test pieces from these bars was performed under the supervision of IfEP (see sections 3.1-3.5).

### 3.1 Machining of Charpy test pieces

14 discs from one bar were cut into 1630 Charpy test pieces but not yet machined to the dimensional requirements of ISO 148-3 [9] and engraved to ensure identification.

### **3.2 Heat treatment of hot-rolled bars**

The heat treatment to obtain the desired energy level of the test pieces was performed at VTN Witten GmbH (DE) in a vacuum-furnace. 1630 test pieces of the batch were heat-treated according to the following procedure:

- Step 1: normalisation treatment at 900 °C for 150 minutes
- Step 2: cutting and engraving into 1630 test pieces (not yet machined to dimensional tolerance as specified in ISO 148-3)
- Step 3: hardening at 850°C for 90 minutes
- Step 4: quenching in oil
- Step 5: first tempering at 280 °C for 180 minutes
- Step 6: cool down in air
- Step 7: second tempering at 280 °C for 180 minutes
- Step 8: cool down in air.

The test pieces were distributed over 3 baskets. The baskets were stacked in the furnace and each basket had three thermocouples to monitor the temperature homogeneity. The measured temperatures at all positions were within the tolerance of +/- 6 °C as required by IfEP.

### **3.3 Final machining of Charpy test pieces**

After heat treatment, the test pieces were machined to the final dimensions specified in ISO 148-3 [9] by IfEP. During this process the test piece numbers were transferred to one of the end faces. Finally the test pieces were notched using a milling process.

### **3.4 Quality control**

When all test pieces from the batch were fully machined, a random selection of 25 test pieces from across the whole batch was made. The dimensions of the 25 test pieces were checked against the criteria specified in ISO 148-3 [9] (length  $55.0^{+0.00}_{-0.30}$  mm, height  $10.00 \pm 0.06$  mm, width  $10.00 \pm 0.07$  mm, notch angle  $45 \pm 1^\circ$ , height remaining at notch root  $8.00 \pm 0.06$  mm, radius at notch root  $0.250 \pm 0.025$  mm, distance between the plane of symmetry of the notch and the longitudinal axis of the test piece  $27.5 \pm 0.2$  mm). None of the test pieces was outside the ranges specified in ISO 148-3 [9].

The 25 test pieces were then impact tested using a pendulum type Zwick PSW 750 (nominal energy 450 J), verified in 2014 according to ISO 148-2 [1].

The tests were performed on 12/06/2015. The results are reported in the production report of IfEP [10]. The average KV of the 25 test pieces was 19.20 J, which is within the desired energy range (15 J - 25 J). The standard deviation of the test results ( $s = 0.64$  J,  $RSD = 3.33\%$ ) was below the 1.2 J maximum allowed by the contract.

The variation was checked again during the characterisation tests at JRC (see Section 6).

### **3.5 Packaging and storage**

Finally, the test pieces were cleaned and packed in sets of 5 randomised test pieces, in oil-filled and vacuum sealed plastic bags. These oil-filled bags, were packed in a second sealed plastic bag, and shipped to the JRC Geel. After arrival (18/06/2015) the 1575 test pieces (or 315 sets) of ERM-FA013bx were registered and stored at room temperature, pending distribution.

## 4 Homogeneity

The test pieces are sampled from the SBs, which should be sufficiently, but are never perfectly, homogeneous. Therefore, an appropriate homogeneity contribution  $u_h$  to the uncertainty of the certified value is required.  $u_h$  is related to  $s_h$ , the standard deviation between the test pieces in the SB (*test piece-to-test piece heterogeneity*), but also depends on the number of test pieces over which the KV-value is averaged. ISO 148-2 [1] specifies that the pendulum verification must be performed using 5 test pieces, which is why a CRM-unit consists of a set of five test pieces. The appropriate uncertainty contribution must be an estimate of the *set-to-set heterogeneity*, which in

the case of a set of five test pieces can be calculated as  $u_h = \frac{s_h}{\sqrt{5}}$ .

Here,  $u_h$  is estimated from  $s_h$ , the standard deviation results obtained at IfEP on

12/06/2015 ( $s_h = 0.64$  J). This leads to  $u_h = \frac{s_h}{\sqrt{5}} = 0.29$  J (1.49 %).

As is required for a homogeneity test, the test pieces were randomly selected from the whole batch. The number of test pieces tested (25) is sufficiently large to reflect the homogeneity of the full SB (1575 test pieces). It can be noted that  $u_h$  is probably a slight overestimation, since it contains also the repeatability of the instrument. However, the latter cannot be separated or separately measured.

## 5 Stability

The stability of the absorbed energy of Charpy V-notch certified reference test pieces was first systematically investigated for test pieces of nominally 120 J by Pauwels et al., who did not observe measurable changes of absorbed energy [11]. Additional evidence for the stability of the reference test pieces produced from AISI 4340 steel of lower energy levels (nominally 15 J, 30 J and 100 J) has been obtained during the International Master Batch (IMB) project [12]. In the IMB-project, the stability of the certified test pieces was judged from the change of the mean of means of the absorbed energy obtained on 7 reference pendulums over a three year period. None of the three regression slopes for the tested energy levels was statistically significant at the 5 % probability level. Given the large test piece-to-test piece heterogeneity and the limited number of test pieces, five in a CRM unit, the uncertainty contribution from instability is considered to be insignificant in comparison to that of homogeneity. A dedicated isochronous study (test temperature 18 °C, reference temperature -20 °C) was organised by the JRC using batches of 30, 80 and 120 J from the same steel and showed, as expected, no change of the measured values. Uncertainty of stabilities for 120 months were calculated as 0.7 J - 2.8 J (1.8 % - 2.4 %). These uncertainties are entirely driven by the measurement precision and it was concluded that no uncertainty contribution for potential change was needed [13].

The main reason for the microstructural stability of the certified reference test pieces is the annealing treatment to which the test pieces were subjected after the austenisation treatment. Annealing is performed at temperatures where the equilibrium phases are the same as the (meta-)stable phases at ambient temperature ( $\alpha$ -Fe and  $\text{Fe}_3\text{C}$ ). The only driving force for instability stems from the difference in solubility of interstitial elements in the  $\alpha$ -Fe matrix, between annealing and ambient temperature. Relaxation of residual (micro-)stress by short-range diffusion or the additional formation or growth of precipitates during the shelf-life of the certified reference test pieces is expected to proceed but slowly.

Rather than neglecting the stability issue, efforts are spent to better establish the stability of the certified values of batches of Charpy CRMs. Until such further notice, it is decided to specify a limited shelf-life. A period of 10 years is chosen, counting from the date of the characterisation tests on the SB. Since batch ERM-FA013bx was characterised on 19/10/2018, the validity of the certificate reaches until 10/2028.

## 6 Characterisation

### 6.1 Characterisation tests

30 test pieces from ERM-FA013bx (sets 1, 7, 20, 99, 244, 316) were tested under repeatability conditions together with 25 test pieces from MB ERM-FA013ba (sets 109, 131, 147, 189, 256), using the Wolpert PW30 machine of the JRC, Directorate F – Health, Consumers and Reference Materials, an impact pendulum yearly verified according to procedures described in ISO 148-2 [1].

Tests were performed on 19/10/2018 (laboratory temperature  $20 \pm 1$  °C), in accordance with ISO 148-1 [2]. The measurement sequence was: SB-MB-SB-MB-SB-MB-SB-MB-SB-MB-SB. The measured absorbed energy values were corrected for friction and windage losses.

After testing, all Charpy test pieces show 'first-strike' marks: these are the marks caused by the interaction between test piece and anvils during the first and intended hammer impact. Upon fracture, the broken half test pieces lose contact with hammer and anvils and follow one of a variety of possible trajectories, away from the pendulum, depending on the properties of both pendulum and test material. It may occur that test pieces show 'second-strike' marks. These are marks caused by a second impact of the already broken half test pieces back onto the anvils. This phenomenon has been described by Schmieder et al. [14]. 29 of the broken ERM-FA013bx and 15 of ERM-FA013ba test pieces showed second-strike marks. A mere second impact of the broken half samples onto the anvils does not affect the measured KV value, since it does not involve or slow down the swinging pendulum. Therefore these data are retained for the analysis.

The accepted data obtained on individual test pieces are shown in Figure 3 and Annex 1. The results of the measurements are summarised in Table 1.

The sequence of the test pieces shows one low value for the master batch (sequence number 56). This was flagged as outlier using the Grubbs procedure but was retained, as the respective set test pieces met the specifications of ISO 148-3 for reference test pieces (standard deviation < 2 J).

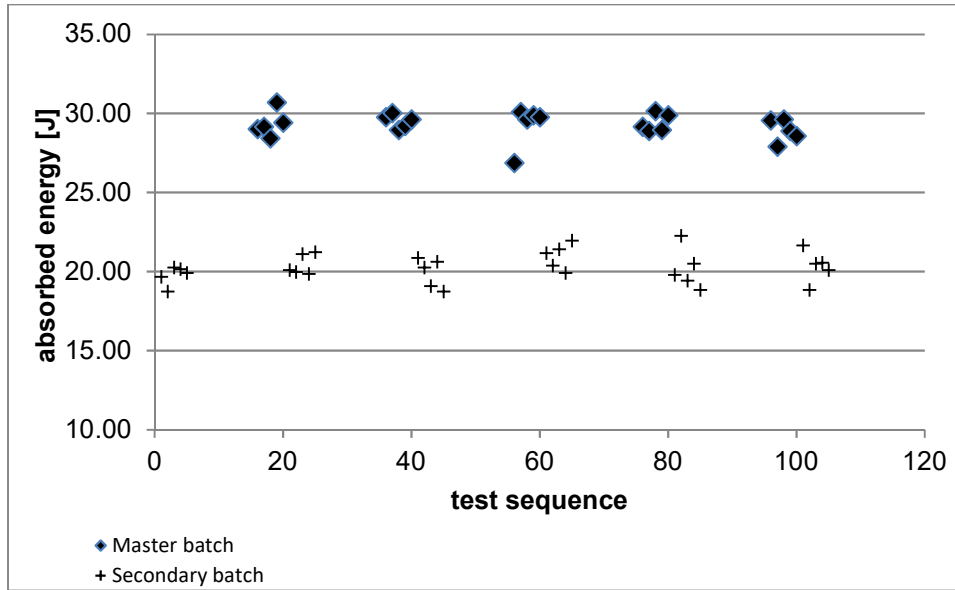


Figure 3: Absorbed energy values of 30 test pieces of ERM-FA013bx, compared with 25 test pieces of ERM-FA013ba; data are displayed in the actual test sequence.

Table 1: Characterisation measurements of Batch ERM-FA013bx

	Number of test pieces	Mean value	Standard deviation	Relative standard deviation
	$n_{MB}, n_{SB}$	$\bar{X}_{MB}, \bar{X}_{SB}$ [J]	$s_{MB}, s_{SB}$ [J]	$RSD_{SB}, RSD_{MB}$ [%]
ERM-FA013ba (MB)	25	29.28	0.80	2.72
ERM-FA013bx (SB)	30	20.25	0.93	4.61

The SB-results meet the ISO 148-3 acceptance criteria for a batch of reference materials ( $s_{SB} \leq 2$  J for  $KV_{SB} < 40$  J or  $\leq 5$  % for  $KV_{SB} \geq 40$  J).

## 6.2 Data from Master Batch ERM-FA013ba

To calculate  $KV_{CRM}$  for ERM-FA013bx one needs  $KV_{MB}$  of the MB used, i.e. ERM-FA013ba. Table 2 shows the main MB-data, taken from the Certificate of Analysis of ERM-FA013ba (Annex 2).

Table 2: Data from the certification of Master Batch ERM-FA013ba

	<b>Certified absorbed energy of Master Batch</b> $KV_{MB}$ (J)	<b>Standard uncertainty of <math>KV_{MB}</math></b> $u_{MB}$ (J)	<b>Relative standard uncertainty of <math>KV_{MB}</math></b> $u_{MB,rel}$ (%)
ERM-FA013ba	28.46	0.23	0.81

## 6.3 Calculation of $KV_{CRM}$ and of $u_{char}$

From the data in Table 1 and Table 2, and using Eq. 1, one readily obtains that  $KV_{CRM} = 19.7$  J (rounding in accordance with uncertainty; see Table 4). The uncertainty associated with the characterisation of the SB,  $u_{char}$ , is assessed as in Eq. 2 [8], which sums the relative uncertainties of the three factors in Eq. 1:

$$u_{char} = KV_{CRM} \sqrt{\frac{u_{MB}^2}{KV_{MB}^2} + \frac{s_{SB}^2}{n_{SB} \cdot \bar{X}_{SB}^2} + \frac{s_{MB}^2}{n_{MB} \cdot \bar{X}_{MB}^2}} \quad \text{Eq. 2}$$

$\bar{X}_{SB}$  and  $\bar{X}_{MB}$  were obtained under repeatability conditions. Therefore, the uncertainty of the ratio  $\bar{X}_{SB} / \bar{X}_{MB}$  is not affected by the contributions from reproducibility and bias of the pendulum used to compare MB and SB. Table 3 summarises the input quantities of the  $u_{char}$  uncertainty budget, their respective statistical properties, and shows how they were combined. The effective number of degrees of freedom ( $\nu_{eff}$ ) for  $u_{char}$  is obtained using the Welch-Satterthwaite equation from the combined uncertainty ( $u_c$ ) and the individual uncertainty contributions ( $u_i$ ) and their respective degrees of freedom ( $\nu_i$ ) (Eq. 3) [6].

$$\nu_{eff} = \frac{u_c^4}{\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{u_i^4}{\nu_i}} \quad \text{Eq. 3}$$



Table 3: Uncertainty budget of  $u_{char}$  for ERM-FA013bx

	source of uncertainty	measured value (J)	standard uncertainty (J)	probability distribution	relative uncertainty (%)	degrees of freedom
$KV_{MB}$	Certification of MB	28.46	0.23	normal	0.81	14
$\bar{X}_{SB}$	comparison of SB and MB in repeatability conditions	20.25	0.17	normal	0.84	29
$\bar{X}_{MB}$		29.28	0.16	normal	0.54	24
$u_{char,rel}$ (%)					1.29	53
$u_{char}$ (J)					0.25	

## 7 Value assignment

### 7.1 Certified value, combined and expanded uncertainty

As shown in 6.3,  $KV_{CRM} = 19.7$  J. The uncertainty of the certified value is obtained by combining the contributions from the characterisation study,  $u_{char}$ , and from the homogeneity assessment,  $u_h$ , as is summarized in the following uncertainty budget (Table 4).

The relevant number of degrees of freedom calculated using the Welch-Satterthwaite equation [6], is sufficiently large ( $\nu_{CRM} = 58$ ) to justify the use of a coverage factor  $k = 2$  to expand the confidence level to about 95 %. The obtained expanded uncertainty provides justification for the SB-MB approach followed:  $U_{CRM}$  is sufficiently smaller ( $U_{CRM} = 3.94\%$  or 0.8 J) than the verification criterion of 4 J for  $KV < 40$  J or 10 % for  $KV \geq 40$  J for industrial pendulums [1] or even 2 J for  $KV < 40$  J or 5 % for  $KV \geq 40$  J for reference pendulums [9].

Table 4: Uncertainty budget of  $KV_{CRM}$  for ERM-FA013bx

	source of uncertainty	relative value $u_i$ (%)	degrees of freedom
$u_{char}$	characterisation of SB	1.29	53
$u_h$	homogeneity of SB	1.49	24
Combined standard uncertainty, $u_{CRM}$ (%)		1.97	58
Combined standard uncertainty, $u_{CRM}$ (J)		0.39	
Expanded Uncertainty, $k = 2$ , $U_{CRM}$ (%)		3.94	
Expanded Uncertainty, $k = 2$ , $U_{CRM}$ (J)		0.8	

## 8 Metrological traceability

The certified property is defined by the Charpy pendulum impact test procedure described in ISO 148-1 [2] when using an ISO-type striker of 2 mm tip radius at the specified test temperature.

The certified value of the MB ERM-FA013ba is traceable to the SI, since it was obtained using an interlaboratory comparison, involving a representative selection of qualified laboratories performing the tests in accordance with the standard procedures and using instruments verified and calibrated with SI-traceable calibration tools.

The certified value of ERM-FA013bx is made traceable to the SI-traceable certified value of the MB by testing SB and MB test pieces in repeatability conditions on an impact pendulum verified and calibrated with SI-traceably calibrated tools. Therefore, the certified value of ERM-FA013bx is traceable to the International System of Units (SI) via the corresponding Master Batch ERM-FA013ba of a similar nominal absorbed energy. Absorbed energy *KV* is an operationally-defined measurand, and can only be obtained by following the procedures specified in ISO 148-1 [2].

## 9 Commutability

The samples of ERM-FA013bx are made from commercially sourced steel which behaves like any other steel of the same energy level. The material is therefore commutable with other steel samples.

The certified values are not valid when the test pieces are broken with an ASTM-type striker of 8 mm tip radius [10]

## 10 Instructions for use

### 10.1 *Intended use*

Test pieces of ERM-FA013bx are ‘certified reference test pieces’ as defined in ISO 148-3 [9]. Sets of five of these certified reference test pieces are intended for the indirect verification of impact testing machines with a striker of 2 mm tip radius according to procedures described in detail in ISO 148-2 [1].

The indirect verification provides an assessment of the bias of the user’s Charpy pendulum impact machine. This bias assessment can be used in the calculation of the measurement uncertainty of Charpy tests on the pendulum after indirect verification. Such uncertainty calculation requires the certified value, the associated uncertainty, and in some cases also the degrees of freedom of the uncertainty, all given on page 1 of the certificate.

### 10.2 *Sample preparation*

Special attention is drawn to the cleaning of the test pieces prior to the tests. It is mandatory to remove the oil from the test piece surface prior to testing, without damaging the edges of the test piece. Between the moment of removing the protective oil layer and the actual test, corrosion can occur. This must be avoided by limiting this period of time, while keeping the test piece clean.

The following cleaning and conditioning procedure is considered to be good practice.

1. First use absorbent cleaning-tissue to remove the excess oil. Pay particular attention to the notch of the test piece, but do not use hard (e.g. steel) brushes to remove the oil from the notch.
2. Apply a second cleaning step with organic solvents. Any residual solvents shall be removed by wiping with an absorbent tissue before proceeding to step 3.
3. Once samples are degreased, only manipulate the samples wearing clean gloves. This is to prevent development of corrosion between the time of cleaning and the actual test.
4. Before testing, bring the test pieces to the test temperature ( $20 \pm 2$ ) °C. To assure thermal equilibrium is reached, move the test pieces to the test laboratory at least 3 h before the tests.

### **10.3 Pendulum impact tests**

After cleaning, the five test pieces constituting a CRM-unit need to be broken with a pendulum impact test machine in accordance with ISO 148-2 [1] standards. Prior to the tests, the anvils must be cleaned. It must be noted that Charpy test pieces sometimes leave debris on the Charpy pendulum anvils. Therefore, the anvils must be checked regularly and if debris is found, it must be removed. The uncertainty of the certified value applies to the mean of the five KV-values.

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## Annex 1

Results of characterisation measurements of ERM-FA013bx and ERM-FA013ba as measured according to ISO 148-1 at JRC Geel 19/10/2018.

	Master Batch ERM-FA013ba	Secondary Batch ERM-FA013bx
	<i>KV (J)</i>	<i>KV (J)</i>
1	29.02	19.66
2	29.15	18.72
3	28.43	20.26
4	30.69	20.14
5	29.42	19.90
6	29.75	20.08
7	30.02	19.96
8	28.96	21.10
9	29.22	19.84
10	29.62	21.22
11	26.86	20.86
12	30.09	20.26
13	29.62	19.07
14	29.89	20.62
15	29.75	18.72
16	29.15	21.16
17	28.89	20.38
18	30.15	21.40
19	28.96	19.90
20	29.89	21.95
21	29.55	19.78
22	27.90	22.26
23	29.62	19.43
24	28.89	20.50
25	28.56	18.84
26		21.65
27		18.84
28		20.50
29		20.56
30		20.08
<b>Mean (J)</b>	29.28	20.25
<b>Standard deviation (J)</b>	0.80	0.93
<b>RSD (%)</b>	2.72	4.61

## Annex 2



# CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

ERM® - FA013ba

STEEL		
	Impact toughness	
	Certified value <sup>2)</sup> [J]	Uncertainty <sup>3)</sup> [J]
Absorbed energy (KV) <sup>1)</sup>	28.46	0.23
<p>1) The absorbed energy (KV) is procedurally defined and refers to the impact energy required to break a V-notched bar of standardised dimensions, as defined in EN 10045-1 and ISO 148-1.</p> <p>2) The certified value is estimated as the mean of means of absorbed energies measured at 15 laboratories. At each laboratory, 20 test pieces were broken. The instruments used by these laboratories are regularly verified with equipment that is calibrated in a manner that is traceable to the International System of Units (SI). Therefore, the certified value is traceable to the International System of Units (SI).</p> <p>3) Standard uncertainty <math>u</math> of the certified mean absorbed energy of batch ERM-FA013ba, estimated as the standard deviation of the mean of the 15 laboratory mean values, corresponding with a confidence level of about 68 %.</p>		

This certificate is valid until January 2018.

### NOTE

European Reference Material ERM®-FA013ba was produced and certified under the responsibility of the Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements of the European Commission's Joint Research Centre according to the principles laid down in the technical guidelines of the European Reference Materials® co-operation agreement between BAM-IRMM-LGC. Information on these guidelines is available on the internet (<http://www.erm-cm.org>).

Accepted as an ERM®, Geel, January 2009.

Signed: \_\_\_\_\_

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Registration No. 268-TEST  
ISO Guide 34 for the  
production of reference materials

All following pages are an integral part of the certificate.

Page 1 of 3

## DESCRIPTION OF THE SAMPLE

A unit consists of five Charpy V-notch test pieces, which are rectangular steel bars of nominal dimensions 55 mm x 10 mm x 10 mm, with one V-notch, accurately machined to tolerances imposed in EN 10045-2 and ISO 148-3. The five specimens are packed together in a plastic bag filled with oil to prevent oxidation.

## ANALYTICAL METHOD USED FOR CERTIFICATION

Charpy pendulum impact tests in accordance with EN 10045-1 and ISO 148-1, using pendulum impact machines with a 2 mm striker tip radius.

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- VTT, Espoo (FI)

\* Measurements within the scope of accreditation to ISO 17025.

## SAFETY INFORMATION

Precautions need to be taken to avoid injury of the operator by broken specimens when operating the Charpy impact pendulum.

## INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Samples of ERM-FA013ba correspond with the '(certified) BCR test pieces' as referred to in EN 10045-2 (Method for the verification of impact testing machines), as well as with the 'certified reference test pieces' as defined in ISO 148-3 (Preparation and characterisation of Charpy V reference test pieces for verification of test machines).

The ERM-FA013ba batch is one of the 'Master Batches'. Master Batch test pieces are not for sale. They are intended solely to traceably certify Secondary Batches of the same nominal absorbed energy (here 30 J). The certified value and its associated uncertainty of the Master Batch are used in the calculation of the certified value and combined and expanded uncertainty of a set of 5 specimens from a Secondary Batch.

When characterising a secondary batch, a number of Master Batch test pieces are broken under repeatability conditions together with a selection of samples from the secondary batch. Special attention is drawn to the cleaning and conditioning of the specimens prior to testing. It is mandatory to remove the oil from the sample surface prior to testing, without damaging the edges of the sample. Between the moment of



removing the protective oil layer and the actual test, corrosion can occur. This must be avoided by limiting this period of time, while keeping the sample clean.

The following cleaning and conditioning procedure is considered to be good practice.

1. First use absorbent cleaning-tissue to remove the excess oil. Pay particular attention to the notch of the sample, but do not use hard (e.g. steel) brushes to remove the oil from the notch.
2. Submerge the samples in technically pure ethanol for about 5 minutes. Use of ultrasonication is encouraged, but only if the edges of the samples are prevented from rubbing against each other. To reduce the consumption of solvent, it is allowed to make a first cleaning step with detergent, immediately prior to the solvent step.
3. Once samples are removed from the solvent, only manipulate the samples wearing clean gloves. This is to prevent development of corrosion between the time of cleaning and the actual test.
4. Before testing, bring the specimens to the test temperature ( $20 \pm 2$  °C). To assure thermal equilibrium is reached, move the specimens to the test laboratory at least 3 h before the tests.

After cleaning and equilibration, the samples need to be broken with a pendulum impact test machine operated in accordance with EN 10045-1 or ISO 148-1 standards. Prior to the tests, the anvils must be cleaned. It must be noted that Charpy test pieces sometimes leave debris on the Charpy pendulum anvils. Therefore, the anvils must be checked regularly and if debris is found, it must be removed.

For some pendulums and for some samples, post-fracture interaction between broken samples and pendulum hammer can affect the measured KV values. The resulting excessively high values can be related to indentations and deformations of the broken samples. Outlier values that can be related to post-fracture indentation marks on the broken samples must be eliminated from the analysis of the results.

## STORAGE

Specimens should be kept at room temperature in their original packing until used. However, the European Commission cannot be held responsible for changes that happen during storage of the material at the customer's premises, especially of opened samples.

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## NOTE

A detailed technical report can be obtained from the Joint Research Centre, Institute for Reference Materials and Measurements on request.

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European Commission

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